Amnsements and Meetings Co-Night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—2: "Faust." Kellogg.
BOOTH'S THEATER.—1:30 and 8: "Fifth Avenue."
EAGLE THEATER.—1:30 and 8: "La Petite Mariee."

Aimee.
FIFTH AVENUE THEAVER.—2 and 8; "Lemons."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—2 and 8; "Fernande."
NEW BROADWAY THEAVER.—2 and 8; "Marion."
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—2 and 8; "Around the World."
OLYMPIC THEAVER.—2 and 8; "Around the World."
PARK THEAVER.—2 and 8; "One Boarding House."
SAS FRANCISCO MINSTREES.—2 and 8.
TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEAVER.—Variety.
UNION SQUARE THEAVER.—1:30 and 8; "The Danicheffis."

cheffs."
WALLACK'S THEATER.—1:30 and 8: "A Morning Call"
and "Married Life."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Water Color Exhibition.
BROADWAY, NEAD PHIRTY-FIFTH-ST.—Centennial Butter
Head.
CHICKERING HALL.—2: Concert. Miss Emma Abbott.
COOFER UNION.—Lecture. A. B. Crossy.
GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Equestrian Games.
Haller'S WOMEN THATER.—2 and S: Magical and Musical Performance.

Sicai Performance.
METROPOLITAS MUSEUM OF ART.—Castellani Collection.
New-York Aquantum.—Day and Evening.
No. 141 East Eighthest.—Lecture. Dr. Landis.
STEINWAY HALL.—Concert.
UNION LEAGUE THEATER.—2:30: Lecture. Dr. L. Sauveur.

Inder to Aopertisemente

ANDREMENTS—9th Page—5th and 6th columns.

BANKING HOUSES AND BANKERS—5th Page—2d column.

BOARDS AND KOOMS—9th Page—4th columns.

BUSINESS NOTICES—4th Page—1st column.

BUSINESS CHANCES—9th Page—2d column.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—9th Page—2d column.

DANCING ACADEMIES—6th Page—2d column.

DIVIDEND NOTICES—9th Page—2d column.

DEV GOODS—9th Page—2d column.

ELECTION NOTICES—9th Page—2d column.

ELECTION NOTICE—9th Page—2d column.

ELECTION NOTICE—9th Page—2d column.

ELECTION NOTICE—9th Page—2d column.

FINARCHAL—Sth Page—6th column; 9th page—1st column.

FINARCHAL—Sth Page—6th column.

FUNCTIVES—9th Page—2d column.

FINE ARTS—9th Page—6th column.
FURNIURE 9th Page—2d column.
HUTELS—9th Page—4th column.
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HUTELS—9th Page—4th column.
ICE CREAM—9th Page—2d column.
INSTRUCTION—6th Page—6th column.
LEGAL NOTICES—6th Page—6th column.
LEGAL NOTICES—6th Page—6th column.
LEGAL NOTICES—6th Page—6th column.
MACHINERY—6th Page—6th column.

MRCHIANEOUS-7th Page-6th column; John Page than 6th columns.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS-9th Page-6th column.

NEW PUBLICATIONS-6th Page-24, 3d and 4th columns.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE-CITY-6th Page-5th column;

BEROORLYN-6th Page-5th column; COUNTRY-6th Page
-5th and 6th columns; Auction Sales-6th Page
6th column; To Exchange-6th Page-6th column.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES-5th Page-4th at 4th columns.

BALES BY AUCTION-9th Page-2d column.

SPECIAL NOTICES-5th Page-6th column.

SPECIAL NOTICES-5th Page-6th column.

FINALES-9th Page-4th and 5th columns;

FINALES-9th Page-4th and 5th columns.

FILAMENS, OCEAN-7th Page-4th and 5th columns.

SPECIAL ROBERTS AND KALLEOUS-7th Page-5th column.

SPECIAL COLUMNS AND SALES-9th Page-6th column.

SPECIAL COLUMNS AND SALES-9th Columns.

SPECIAL COLUMNS AND SALES-9th Columns.

SPECIAL COLUMNS AND SALES-9th Page-6th columns.

SPECIAL COLUMNS AND SALES-9th Page-6th columns.

RECHEL - Oth Page-5th commu.
OLET-CITY PROPERTY-6th Page-6th column: Brook-LYS 5th Page-6th column: Country-6th Page-6th

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN-9th Page-2d column. WINTEL RESOURS-9th Page-4th column.

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New-Dork Daily Cribuic. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1877.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Porte has issued an important note on the failure of the Conference. == Earl Granville holds that England ought to unite with the European Powers in coercing Turkey. == The Spanish Senate has been dissolved.

DOMESTIC.—The Electoral Commission has decided to report Florida as for Hayes by a vote of S to 7; a protest will be presented in Congress against the report. = Electors Levisse of Florida, Daggett of Nevada, and Peyser of West Virginia testified before Congressional Committees as to their eligibility; Levisse told about an offer to him of \$100,000 to get him to vote for Mr. Tilden.

Congress.-The Senate passed the bill incorpo rating a new submarine telegraph company. The amendments to the Pacific railroads were debated. The House passed the Deficiency Appropriation bill. Messrs. Morrison and Townsend presented majority and minority reports on the election in Lou-

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The Continental Life's affairs were further examined before two referees; additional evidence of mismanagement and of extraordinary payments to officers was produced. At a meeting of New-Jersey Central directors, the majority thought a receiver must be appointed. James Flood and Joseph Morrison were held as principal and accessory in the murder of Mary Flood. - Horace E. Brown gave more damaging testimony about George L. Maxwell in the forgery The foot-bridge between the Brookly case. — The foot-bridge between the brookly in Bridge towers was completed. — Gold, 10534, 10578, 10578. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 941g cents. Stocks feverish and erratic, closing unsettled.

THE WEATHER.-THE TRIBUNE'S local observations indicate generally clear weather, with little change of temperature. Thermometer yesterday, 260, 380, 350.

Now that the Commission has put an end to David Dudley Field, Proctor Knott reappears as the Chairman of his own Committee. This is important-to Proctor Knott.

Mr. Cowley explains the whole matter of kicking the children. He has been in the habit of pushing them "gently across the "floor" with his foot, and once, to the great surprise of this innocent man, "a boy tumbled "clear down stairs and cat his head." It is about time that something was done with Mr. Cowley. A little of his own playfulness might have a good effect on him.

The hostility between Turkey and Russia will be intensified by the deliberate manner in which the Porte's circular note affronts Gen. Ignaties for declaring that the Treaty of Paris has been virtually abrogated. As Mr. Gladstone is of the same opinion, the rebuke is evidently intended for him as well as for the Russian Embassador. The Porte may find this wordy warfare a dangerous enterprise.

Mr. Dawes's bill in the Senate providing for a new Arctic expedition adopts the plan that has been urged by Capt. Howgate. There has plan since it has been given to the public, and not be funded; that they would not be biased by their modes of political thinking. plan since it has been given to the public, and they do in his past career, and may have to find many many of the authorities on polar expeditions drawn upward to par by the general credit of And this is only saying that all men are to a not get the facts from the present Annual Re- another vet. But in all our fault finding we

projects. In fact, the colonizing method seems to be the only one that holds out fair hope of success.

Baltimore is getting ready to receive the trade of New-York in good style, when it is finally transferred to that point. If the prompt passage by the Senate yesterday of the Latrobe and Garrett Cable bill means anything, before long there will be a cable there to do business

The probabilities as to Brooklyn rents for the coming year, as summed up in an article on another page, do not include any marked reduction in the present rates. The figures of rents in that city are already so moderate that there does not seem to be much room for further decrease. It is the New-York landlord who must show himself greatest in retreat.

Instead of making labored explanations for the tone of the Russian press, the Czar has dismissed the Chief of the Press Bureau for "permitting" journals to use intemperate language regarding the friendly Governments. This will be received as a formal retraction of the statements in question, but the impression will remain in Great Britain and Germany that the Russian Government inspired the very sentiments it now disapproves. When the press is shackled, as in Russia, the authorities become justly responsible for all it says.

Prof. Tyndall's last series of experiments to test the possibility of spontaneous generation, are even more conclusive than those that attracted attention a year ago. He has had in the interval a series of failures in these experiments; and then, having found the causeof failure, he has again achieved success. There is no question that Dr. Bastian and the other believers in spontaneous generation are just now on the losing side of this battleground. But as the war has raged with varying success between the combatants for nearly a quarter of a century, it is not safe to assume that the last defeat of the advocates of the theory, crushing though it is, will end the struggle. At least for the present, however, the boiled bacteria are as dead as Julius it is, absolutely nothing more is needed to

Every day brings a darker shade to the affairs of the ruined Continental Life Insurance Company. The testimony shows that \$150,000 actually paid out to different officers of the company was carried on the books as cash in bank, and so sworn to in an annual statement. If this cannot be met by counter evidence, it will place the officers of the Continental in as unfortunate a position as those of the Security Company. A transaction with the New-Jersey Mutual Company, the day before the officers of the Continental were enjoined against disposing of the latter's funds, is now exposed as giving away more than \$100,000 of securities without any consideration. Back of such transactions there were doubtless others upon which they were based, and until the whole story is told the line cannot be drawn between what was shocking mismanagement and what may have been crime.

To-day the four votes of Florida, which have been for three months in dispute, will be counted for Gov. Hayes, in accordance with the decision of the Electoral Commission rendered vesterday. The continuation of the count and even the formal announcement of the acceptance by Congress of this verdict may be prevented by the desire of the Democrats to gain a little time for the receipt of papers from Illiners bearing upon the alleged ineligibility of one of its electors, but the first of the labors of Hercule, has been accomplished. With the reading of the Democratic protest and a two hours' explosion of Democratic disappointment in both houses, Florida will be left behind, and the count can proceed amicably until Illinois is reached. But as this ease cannot be referred to the Electoral Commission, there being but one return, Louisiana and Oregon alone remain for its decision. Seven days have been occupied with the Florida case, but only two with its special features, for the main argument and main decision fit all the cases that can arise. At this rate of speed the new President may get a full week for the preparation of his inaugural

The Model Policeman has at last stepped out into the admiring gaze of the public eye. For forbearance, moderation and dignified reserve, we pit him against the world. Just before the indignant Mr. Flood vindicated his domestic honor by killing his wife as a butcher would stick a pig, he asked this officer, it seems, to help him in breaking open the door of the room where he supposed his wife to be, which was in another man's house where Mr. Flood had, of course, no legal right. It is quite likely that he was excited, and a less judicial officer might as he was armed with a playful weapon of iron, more than a foot long and sharp enough at the end to plunge into a woman's heart. But the Model Policeman knew what he was about. He refused to assist in this operation, saying, with placid impartiality, that he had he does not say in his testimony. He seems to have moved on. The other persons in this little drama moved on too. The woman ran around by another door into the street, the man ran after her and-killed her. That was all. And probably to a Model Policeman that is not much.

HOW TO RESUME. President Grant's recent message has been very widely and warmly approved. It was bang in even scale each party was content to anticipated, in every essential feature, by the bill introduced on the 8th of January by Mr. Chittenden, and we carnestly invite attention to this bill now, as the best way of carrying imagined that the fifteenth man would be free the President's more practical recommendations into immediate effect. Its very title that he might incline just a traffe in the proper is an appeal to public honor: "A bill direction. for paying the legal-tender debt in harmony with justice and the repeatedly pledged faith of the Government of the United States." Strange that any member of Congress should need to be reminded that the legal tender is a liberty to relieve any one of them of his full debt! It is not a dollar; it reads, "The responsibility or to shift upon any one a bur-

otes were first accepted by the people because, by a provision of the act authorizing them. "they were fundable at the option of the discover any moral obligation which does not "holders into bonds of the United States apply with equal rigor to Mr. Hoar and to "bearing six . per centum annual inter- Judge Clifford. If it should happen then that "est," and without such provision neither upon any question the Commission stands the Secretary of the Treasury nor either divided with eight more or less determined house of Congress would have consented Republicans on the one side and seven more or to their issue. This is a bare recital of facts less determined Democrats on the other, it only known to every intelligent person. Had it proves that in political matters the judgment has been a rapid growth of popularity with this then been supposed that these notes could of all men, Justices and Senators included, is

had previously expressed favor to similar the Government after its triumph in the war; that they were to increase or decrease in volume, not according to the needs of the people as shown by free exchange for bonds, but according to the whims of Congress; that they were to hang far below par for many years after the restoration of peace, so that while United States bonds commanded a premium, these notes, the money of the people, should fall at one time as low as 60 cents on the doilar, and fluctuate wildly, disturbing all industry and trade, and robbing every working--had all this been anticipated, it is absolutely certain that these notes would never have been authorized by either branch of Congress, would never have been issued by the Secretary, and would, if issued, have been spurned with indignation by the people. These are the naked facts. Delay in recognizing them is national dishonor.

Mr. Chittenden's bill further recites that necessities of war led to a temporary withdrawal of the funding provision, but that its restoration is more than ever necessary-first, to redeem the honor of the Government; second, to retire a part of the legal-tender circulation, which greatly exceeds the proper demands of trade and clogs all the channels of commerce; and third, to make good the pledge of the Resumption act of 1875. It therefore proposes:

I. That legal tenders, whenever presented by holders, shall be exchanged at par for United States bonds, in the spirit of the original act.

II. That, as the six per cents now command more than par, while the object of the act was only to make the promises of the United States as good as gold, the legal tenders shall now be exchangeable for 4 per cent forty-year bonds,

payable and bearing interest in gold. III. To insure a home demand for these bonds, so that hostility of foreign holders of older bonds may not defeat resumption, it is provided that the 4 per cents may be used by banks in their deposits with the Treasurer.

IV. That so many of the legal tenders as the people choose to surrender under these circumstances shall be destroyed.

This is the whole bill. Simple and short as restore business prosperity, specie payments, and public honor. No painful accumulation of coin is needed, for when the bonds are worth par, and the notes are exchangeable for the bonds, nobody will want gold for the notes. That the bonds will be worth par is proved, first, by the present selling rate of 412 per cents, and the rapidity with which they are placed. But there is a second and more conclusive proof. The National banks have about \$330,000,000 of 6, 5, and 412 per cent bonds deposited with the Treasurer, which they can now sell at a large premium. It will therefore be a direct advantage to every bank to obtain the 4 per cent bond, to deposit this instead of the older issues, and to realize the profit by selling them. Thus there will be created a demand for more than \$300,000,-000 of the proposed bonds, while less than \$100,000,000 of legal tenders can be retired without bringing the whole outstanding volume to par. In fact, the gold premium would probably vanish altogether before \$50,000,000

in greenbacks had been funded. We pray Congress . listen to the counsel of this practical man, known to New-York and to the country as eminent in business. There has been too much theorizing about money. The country has suffered, wills have stood idle, labor has hungered, while lawyers and bankers and politicians were comparing theories. May we not wisely end this torturing uncertainty, which causes 7,000 failures in a year, by trymg a practical man's remedy? It is an honest bill, going straight back to the original condition which alone secured the issue and acceptance of legal tenders. It is a manly bill, seekmg no crooked evasions nor disguises, but going straight to the necessity of retiring the surplus currency, so that the rest may be of coin value and of stable value. There is hope that the Presidential struggle may be settled in season to permit some practical legislation. Of all measures proposed, no other is as needful to the prosperity or to the honor of the country. Will not Congress honor itself, in its last month of service, by doing this one thing for the restoration of business and industry?

THE ODD JUDGE.

Which member of the High Commission is No. Fifteen? The solution of this problem would seem to depend upon where the numeration begins and in what order it is pursued. And yet Mr. Justice Bradley has been by common consent ranked as the central and controlling arbiter upon whose sole decision brings the selection of a President. It is around Mr. Bradley that all the oratory of emment counsel whirls and eddies. is Mr. Bradley who is the responsi-

interpreter of that sovereign law, have suspected his good intentions, inasmuch | the Statse' collected will. It is Mr. Bradley who is trusted to search out all the facts hidden in a wilderness of divergent testimony and link them into a chain of coherent truth. But why should No. Fifteen be weighted with a heavier responsibility than that which burdens No. Fouriern or No. One? Not because no authority to do so." What he did then he has been clothed with any special powers nor because he is bound by an oath of unique solemnity. It is true that Mr. Bradley the Commissioner was created in a mysterious way by four other Commissioners, and not vulgarly voted into existence by two houses of Congress. But this method of artificial selection was employed not to insure any peculiar judicial qualifications, but to insure the passage of the Electoral bill. So long as the politics of the Commission trust in Providence; but an odd judge would have destroyed the balance and defeated the bill in one house or the other. Neither party from political leanings, but each one hoped

But now that the lot has been cast into the lap, Justices, Senators, and Representatives stand on the same judicial level, and by no fiction or confusion of mind are we at 'United States will pay one dollar." Non- den which all should share alike. People who payment is dishonor; every hour's needless hold that the ten members of Congress are at delay in payment is bad faith and disgrace. liberty to decide as partisans, but that some The preamble recites that the legal-tender sterner virtue is to be expected of the Judges. possess phenomenal talent for drawing ethical distinctions. It is difficult for plain people to

certain extent under the control of sub-conscious tendencies, and that it is impossible to insulate the reasoning faculty altogether from

these subtle influences. The excuse for the existence of the Tribunal was not that it would assuredly give to reason and testimony their exact weight, and that it would therefore decide in accordance with absolute justice, but that it would reach some decision, and this decision its creators agreed to accept as final. It is therefore a flagrant exhibition of bad faith for the advocates of man and every person who saves his earnings the Electoral bill to criticise the rulings of the Tribunal, and especially so to criticise the attitude of one of its members while the trial is yet in progress.

ENGLAND AND THE EAST.

The Queen's Speech on opening Parliament is more remarkable for its omissions than its expressions. The proceedings in the Eastern difficulty are presented in brief and rather vague outlines, and the hopes with which that passage of the speech concludes have a stiff, mechanical air which betrays their insubstantial character. Lord Beaconsfield even compels his Royal Mistress to say: "The result of the "Conference has been to show the existence " of a general agreement among the European " Powers, which cannot fail to have a material effect upon the condition and government of Turkey." Since the existence of a general agreement lasted just as long as the Conference was in session, and produced no material effect upon Turkey during that time, nothing could be more hollow and unsatisfactory, now, than these words. A permanent agreement has not been reached, and will not be; the failure of the Conference confirms Turkey in her present independent course, and its action does not leave behind it the slightest assurance of peace or reform.

The Blue Book itself, in fact, furnishes a sharp commentary on this portion of the Royal Speech. Lord Derby, in his instructions to the Marquis of 'Salisbury, states that Turkey is incapable of realizing the reforms, and guarantees are necessary. Afterward, Lord Salisbury, writing from Constantinople, says that he hopes for nothing from the Constitution, as the Sultan has the power of banishing or unsenting Senators or Deputies. But Turkey has indignantly rejected the demand for guarantees; and so, if the new Constitution is practically valueless, how is the "material effect upon the condition and government of "Turkey" to be produced? In short, the speech and accompanying documents, when contrasted with each other, furnish the clearest evidence of the halting and confused manner in which the Beaconsfield Government has acted in this crisis. It has neither been frank

nor firm, neither intelligently dealing with facts nor presenting consistent diplomatic pretexts. We may look for an immediate and powerful opposition in Parliament, and probably among the people. There are too many exposed points in its position to be overlooked. Its attitude, for some time past apologetic, becomes at once defensive, and the session now opened is certain to be very excited and interesting. The only trustworthy piece of news from

Eastern Europe is the prospect of peace with Montenegre. All the reports in regard to the movements of Russia and Austria cannot be considered as anything more than floating conjecture. So long as Russia acts alone, even to the extent of engaging in actual war with Turkey, she will be watched, intrigued against, possibly, but not materially bindered by the other Powers. But an alliance between her and Austria would change the whole aspect of the case. It would provoke instant alarm and hostility, and would sooner or later shake the neutrality of the remaining Powers. Austria's interest, at present, in the attainment of a speedy peace is not less than England's. The first light upon the situation will probably come from Russia. But, whatever it may be, the conflict of parties in England, provoked y the Eastern Question, wil

RAILEOAD REPORTS.

During the past year the whole country has been startled by a series of great railway misfortunes which have brought in their train extensive bankrupteies and untold individual saffering. The disasters have been the more alarming because they have been entirely unexpected. Companies supposed to be strong have collapsed like bubbles. In no instance had the annual reports of the unfortunate roads given the slightest indication of trouble; and yet in our own and other States the companies are required by statute to make every year a full exposition of their actual condition, for the protection of their stockholders and the general public. The question is getting to be disagreeably common whether these reports are not made with intent to deceive.

For example, the New-Jersey Central Railroad a short time ago was paying its regular 10 per cent dividends, and its stock was sought for investment at 116; nevertheless in a little over six mouths it ceased to be a dividead paying road, and its stock went down to 20. The Reading, the Delaware and Hudson, and several other companies have furnished senreely less conspicuous examples of disaster which the Annual State Reports, made with perfect regularity, have failed to forecast and proved powerless to avert. In September and October of last year we published a series of articles reviewing the six preceding Annual Reports of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. On their face these reports looked well enough, but when submitted to the analysis of an expert they disclosed some facts which to say the least were extraordinary. It was shown that in a certain year the amount of net profits applicable to dividends was exactly the amount equired to pay 8 per cent on the stock, without the variation of a dollar; and that during another year the difference was only \$4,000; and that during the whole period covered by the six reports, embracing the years of greatest railway prosperity and the years of greatest railway depression, the surplus applicable to dividends remained almost a fixed quantity,just enough to pay the invariable 8 per cent. Prices fluctuated from their maximum to a point below actual cost; gross earnings varied from \$22,000,000 to \$31,000,000; but the steady 8 per cent, never a fraction more nor a fraction less, was divided every year. It appeared moreover from this analysis that if the Reports were true the dividends could by no possibility have been paid out of the legitingate earnings-or, dian. Of course, if he had himself stolen the to put it the other way, that if the dividends were earned the Reports could not have been true. The Report for last year, printed since the articles to which we refer were written, represents that the surplus after paying inter-

est and dividends in 1876-a year universally

conceded to be disastrous beyond precedent to

in the presperous times of 1872.

The public are entitled to know the facts

ports. Nor are they likely to get them while never once saw a chance to blame him for the companies make their statements substantially in their own way, unchecked by effective official supervision. What we need is a verification of the Reports by competent State examiners, an investigation such as is made into the affairs of banks and insurance companies. The need for such a safeguard is no greater in the case of one class of these corporations than it is in that of the other. We urge the Legislature to give the subject prompt attention, and we call upon one of the Railroad Committees to report a bill for the periodical examination of the affairs of the companies by a competent officer or board of railroad experts. Such a measure is absolutely needed for the public protection.

LITERATURE IN PRISON.

A penitentiary with a library of 4,000 volumes, solely for the use of the prisoners, is to be found in very few countries, and fifty years ago could not have been found in all the world. The State Penttentiary of Western Pennsylvania is thus endowed; and the philanthropic will be interested in some facts respecting the reading habits of the prisoners which are set forth in the last report of the chaplain, who appears also to be the librarian. The average daily population during the year was 637. To these were is ued from the library 28,843 volumes. These included 7,882 works of fiction, 3,151 biographies, 1,017 poems, 2,753 histories, and 2,757 books of travel. Mr. Milligan, the chaplain, seems to think some apology necessary for the predominating number of novels read, and pleads that "a work of fiction read for mere amusement will sometimes awaken a "thirst for more solid books;" to which we venture to add that it is better to read good novels than to read nothing at all. The books are kept in excellent order, and are eagerly sought for by the prisoners.

A carious instance is given of a colored prisoner, who brought to the teacher on soiled rough brown paper a list of some ninety Greek proper names, and words derived from the Greek. Of these he wished to obtain the proper pronunciation, and upon inquiry it appeared that he had been reading a history of Greece from the library. The questions we are told were intelligent and creditable. Some of the men try their hands at writing the English language, although they could not even read when they came in; and they are tempted to do this by their desire to send letters to their friends and families outside. They are not obliged to attend the school, and their interest in it is therefore all the more creditable. Some of the prisoners have even ventured upon brief essays, suggested by what they have read in these books or in the newspapers. The latter, after some hesitation on the part of the authorities, are now freely furnished to the convicts, it is thought with, excellent results. Some of the prisoners purchase newspapers from their own earnings by extra labor, and the perusal of a record of current events must of course render them fitter for an intelligent use of liberty when it shall in time be restored to them. Benevolent people, knowing the arrangements of the penitentiary, send gifts of books and newspapers; and one good gentleman in Philadelphia s credited with "a barrel of reading matter."

The Pennsylvania Legislature passed a law in 1869 authorizing the Inspectors at their discretion to assemble the convicts for Labor, Learning and Worship-terms which have been styled "the three factors in Prison Re-"form." The result seems to have been good; and the report of the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania is really a cheerful and encouraging pamphlet.

The sale of THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC this year has been so large and rapid that three editions have been already exhausted, and a fourth is now on the presses. Notwithstanding the scrupulous care which the painstaking and experienced editor, the Hon. Edward McPherson, bestowed upon the compi-

noying blunders crept into the first edition. One of these mistakes was so astonishing as to be amusing rather than mortifying. It was the name "Noah H. Miller" in the list of Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. The copy of the page has been found, and the type-setters have been relieved of responsibility, for the name was plainly written "Miller" instead of "Swayne," After the original MsS, of the page had been prepared, it was so badly marred by interlineations that a transcript was made of it in order to guard against mistakes, and in the mechanical process of copying, the wrong name was written. There seemed to be a fatality about it, for the proof-sheets were revised with unusual care and the blunder was not detected until the work was published. It is a enrious instance of heterophemy. Two errors in the civil list of this State were quite as confical. . The worthy doctors of divinity who, after revising an edition of the Bible again and again, offered a reward of a guinea for every blunder that might be detected, learned to their cost that it is not an easy matter to secure typographical accuracy in book-making. We are too wise to make any boasts, but we have revised THE ALMANAC, correcting the misprints which we have mentioued and a few less important errors, and we are confident that it is now above criticism. The lists of Senators have been recast, and the changes caused by elections in various States during the past month have all been made, The election news in the third and fourth editions is brought down to the 1st of February. Although all the serious misprints were corrected promptly in the second edition, we refer specifically to three of them in order that the purchasers of the first edition may make marginal corrections in their copies: On page 41, NOAH H. MILLER should read NOAH H.

SWAYNE. On page 63, FRANCIS S, THAYER should read

GEORGE W. SCHUYLER. On page 63, THADDEUSC. DAVIS should be erased.

Most of the newspapers throughout the country are expressing great delight at the nine days' succession of fine weather with which we have been favored. Still there are grumblers who, failing to appreciate the present, look forward to a cold and telaying Spring; and some of the weather-wise predict the greatest snow-storm of the year within a few days. But about one thing there can be no mistake. We are within 19 days of Spring. . We may have cold or heat, rain or drouth, an air melting or frosty, but there is the almonae, and theoretically the first of March means "ethereal mildness;" nor does it require any great stretch of the imagination already to feel the breath of the sweet season.

Mr. Brown, treasurer of Fall River, Mass., is in trouble because of \$1,317 stolen from his office last Summer. He is personally responsible for the amount, and the citizens propose to make it up by subscription, and so relieve the unfortunate custo money, it might have been a different matter. He might have taken a first-class passage in a steamer for Europe, and there diverted himself by making the grand tour. Being an honest man, he stays at home and is bothered, is sued by the city, and may be sent to jail, for all we know, unless the subscription prospers; and so we hope that it will,

This story about Simon Cameron's breach of promrailroad interests-was five times as large as ise is unadulterated nonsense. The venerable Senator is no such man. We have found many a fault concerning all these companies, and they do in his past career, and may have to find many

not keeping his word. He is proud of his Scotch traits, and fidelity is the chief of them. Whatever Simon Cameron does, he does not break his promises. The widow should abate herself. She is humbug, if not also a blackmailer. If Simon Cameron has promised to marry anybody, he is going to do it, or die in the attempt.

PERSONAL.

Sardou is writing a play specially for Gene vieve Ward. She will give it in French in Paris. Joaquin Miller has written a satirical poem on modern society, curiously called "The Princess of

John Bright is said to have modeled his style in oratory after the Bible, Shakespeare, and John

Mrs. Henry B. Stanton follows her theories; one of her daughters has become a student of medicine in this city.

The late Rear-Admiral Alden will be buried beside his father in the Eastern cemetery at Portland,

Me. The remains of Commodore Proble and other distinguished naval commanders were buried th Gov. Bross illustrates the marvelous growth of Chicago by saying that in 1850 he saw a wolf pass hie door on Michigan-ave., now the principal residence street of the city. His friends amuse themselves by telling him that he has had better luck than the general run of Western editors. The wolf generally squatted in front of their doors and howled.

Mr. Udo Brachvogel, editor of the Belletrische Zeitung, has done a novel thing in sending an uncooked American dinner for 12 persons all the way to Berlin. Is reached there in excellent order, and the 12 Serlin gentleinen were enraptured with such American delicacies as wild turkey, canvas-back ducks, and raw oysters. Mr. Brachyogel's hat of good things included the desert with fruits and nuts; even the wines were American-the dinner was complete.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, in the course of a lecture delivered at Indianapolis, last Saturday evening. denounced society for striving to whittle women out into the same shape and to mold them like so many candles. "What are we going to do with the superfluous women!" she asked. "Why, train every girl as if she were sure to become a wife, a mother and a housekeeper; and also train her as if she were sure never to become a wife, a mother and a housekeeper."

The senior members of the Massachusetta Legislature-ex-Gov. Emory Washburn of the House and Charles Theodore Russell of the Senate-are restionts of the same ward in Cambridge, and belong to the same parish. Gov. Washburn is chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, and Mr. Russell is at the head of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Each gentleman is also a collegiate professor of law. Both were members of the White party, but when Gov. Washburn emicred the Republican ranks, Senator Russell became a Democrat.

Mr. Castellani thus describes the beginning of his interest in antiquities: "My father and I being ewclers in Rome were greatly pleased with the designs of certain objects discovered in Etruria and Magna Gracia. We determined to reproduce those designs in modern workmanship, and for this purpose tried to get hold of some curiesities that suited us. This was the beginning of my collection of antiquities. I found it necessary not only to possess these currosities, but to study them, because I was anxious not to mx up the Roman, the Etruscan, and the Greek decorations, but to preserve the distinctive characteristics of each period."

Mr. William M. Evarts was entertained on the evening of his sixtleth birthday at the Washington residence of Mr. S. B. Chittenden, the Brooklyn Congressman. During the evening some one had rallied him about becoming Secretary of State under President Hayes. Soon afterward the company were laughing over Mr. Samuel Bowles's pany were laughing over air. Samuel Bowless latest craze—the grotesque notion that the little difficulty about the Presidency should be compromised by an agreement that Tilden should be President and Hayes Secretary of State—and some one asked Mr. Evarts what he thought of it. "Oh, it's well enough for Gov. Hayes to give away his own office if be thinks he ought to; but I'd like to know what right he has to take mine."

Mr. Zachariah Chandler knows a good thing when he sees it. He has put up in his office a recent cartoon, representing him as holding a big elephant, labeled "The Republican Party," by the tail, as it was falling through a bridge into the chasm it was crossing. Those who study the thusfrated papers will recollect that the sturdy Secretary, bestriding the chasm with a colessal foot planted on either brink, atood grip-ping the tail of the elephant with both hands while a bottle was within easy reaching distance. Says the Secretary: "That's the best cartoon that was ever published. Lcalled the President's attention to it, and convinced him from my position and grip that, unless those rooks grambled, I would certainly land the ele-phant. But the thing that bothers me, 'he continued, 'is to understand how in the world I could let go my grip long enough to get at that bottle."

The late Admiral Joseph Smith made his last cruise shortly after receiving his commission commodore, satting from Boston in November, 1843, for two years' voyage, in the handsome new frigate Camberland, "Thomas Cathead, Mariner," who served his country at " \$12 per month and rations," in the foretop of the frigate, relates these incidents of the cruise in a letter to The Albany Argus: "The '1st Leff' was Andrew H. Foote of Forts Henry and Donelson celebrity. Licat. nent in getting through Congress the act abolishing the whisky ration in the navy. We had not been long at sea before he started a ship temperance society, to the great disgust of the old sea dogs, many of whom were ready as any time to take 'a dozen with the eat,' rather than to miss their grog-well-watered though it always was. Of course, he got but few members from among that class, although he promised his recruits 'more liberty ashore and all that.' The first lot of them who went on liberty at Mahon, then the rendezvous of the Mediterranean squadron, came off next morning 'drank as lords,' with swollen heads, nesesout of joint, and particolored about the eyes. 'The tectotal society' had foundered and sone down, nead first. Their liberty was, of course, stopped for an indefinite period. But the 1st Leff was not to be fooled with; as an old bontawain's mate of the guadeck used to put it, he kept the G speci halyards pretty that on board. The old Commodore winked at all this, and spoke nothing. He was a great favorite win the men. He carried has head at an afighe to the right—hard to starboard. He was wont to walk the decks with his hards belind him, and eyes cost down, as though in deep study; but it was well known fore and aft the ship that at such trifes he had 'one eye on the scams, and the other alp aloft;' nothing escaped him, from truck to deck." swollen hearts, nesusout of joint, and parti-colored about

POLITICAL NOTES.

Dade County has ceased to be of national Democratic hope has slowly evaporated, and

esiduum is Cronin Many asses have done excellently, Judge

Hondley, but thou excellest them all One pivotal State the less. The loss of two more will bring the Presidency down to bed rock.

Future Governors afflicted with a propensity to "gush" in an margural address can learn a lesso from Gov. Newbold of Iowa. After taking the oath of office he summed up his policy in these six words, "I'll do the best I can." Gov. Hendricks's ambition for office is cool-

ing, or else his hope of obtaining it is becoming weak. He is willing to surrender the strongest chadel of his party. In a conversation with Judge David Davis he is ported to have said: "Well, there's one thing about hat Louisiana crowd—I don't want any position or in-crest of tains to depend upon testimony from that State in either side." The treatment which the colored voter would

receive should Mr. Tilden reach the Presidency is pretty claimly foreshadowed in an editorial in The Troy Press That journal does not mince words when dealing with the subject. It says: "The country oughs never to be subjected to another treat such as it has enjoyed during the recent upheaval of politics. The niggers have caused it all. This country has had all the trouble on their count that it desires; and it might be well enough for them to understand it now. It might be well enough for them to understand that if they can't vote as they want to vote they had before not vote at al."

The Springfield Republican sees no hope for

Mr. Tilden except in Oregon, and it acknowledges that the chances there are poor, That journal has never attempted to disguise its disgust at the attempt to steal a vote from Hayes in that State, and it shows an evident satisfaction when it knocks that prop from under the Democracy in this rude way : "The \$8,000 bribe money with which Tilden put up the Cronin job is the only one of the numerous election investments from that 'bart' from which there is now any hope of realising anything, and that hope is silm. In spite of some rather bether some technicalities, the Republicans have the best case there too."

The views of the politicians, Congressmen and lawyers gathered at Washington on the decision of the Presidential arbitrators are as many-hued as the rainbow. The Washington Star succeeded in collating the opinions of a number. Charles O'Couer said : " Tildes has lost one point in many. Hayes has gained one in a few." Senator Thurman believed that the Democrats had gained a great victory on their preliminary skirmish. Chairman He witt took a dyspeptic view of it, and thought that " if Hayes was declared elected, he would be the last President of the United States, for he didn't think the Republic could endure." Ben Rill did not despair of the